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left are used only as nouns, adjectives or prepositions. In no case do they perform any of the functions of the verb. In the early Spanish and Portuguese writers a few sporadic cases are found of participles retaining their verbal force; but they are not sufficiently numerous to establish any principle, and they are hardly to be regarded as belonging to the syntax of these languages. *Lusiads* V. 22 is an undoubted Latinism.

F pelo c.o chovendo em fim voou,  
Porque co' a agua a *jacente* agua molhe.

Tasso shows a great fondness for these Latinisms; and of writers of a recent day I believe it may be said that Silvio Pellico uses the present participle oftener with a verbal force than is customary in modern Italian. Like the Latin these participles have but one form for both masculine and feminine, the only inflexional change being to indicate number.

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#### A LIST OF THE STRONG VERBS IN PART II. OF AELFRIC'S SAINTS.

In the Preface to the new edition of his *Angelsächsische Grammatik*, Sievers says: "In the determination of the absolute chronology of O. E. sounds and forms, nearly everything remains to be done." In the belief that every effort, however slight, should be made to remove this reproach, I have jotted down the strong verbs represented in Part II. of Aelfric's Lives of the Saints, preparatory to noting some interesting facts concerning both the strong and the weak verbs of this text. The arrangement follows that of the O. E. Grammar, §§ 382, 396:

##### FIRST ABLAUT CLASS.

*drifan, belifan, scrifan, flitan, slitan, gewitan, writan, bidan, gnidan, ridan, swican, hnigan, sigan, stigan, scinan, arisan, gerisan, spawan, wrifan, ðeon, wréon.*

The preterit *frán* points to an infinitive *fríman*. *Oferswíðan* is generally weak.

##### SECOND ABLAUT CLASS.

*créopan, géotan, hléotan, scéotan, spréotan,*

*béodan, dréogan, fléogan, léogan, céowan, céosan, hréosan, léosan, fléon, téon, scéofan, brúcan, búgan.*

##### THIRD ABLAUT CLASS.

*bindan, fundan, windan, blinnan, ginnan, winnan, singan, springan, swingan, drincan, sincan, swincan, timpan, iernan, helpan, belgan, swelgan, meltan, sweltan, gieldan, wurpan, ceorfan, beorgan, wurðan, feohtan, bredan, berstan.*

*Beornan* appears to be always weak.

##### FOURTH ABLAUT CLASS.

*helan, stelan, beran, breccan, niman, cuman.*

##### FIFTH ABLAUT CLASS.

*etan, fretan, metan, spreccan, wreccan, giefan, gietan, cweðan, sēon, biddan, licgan, ðicgan, sittan.*

##### SIXTH ABLAUT CLASS.

*galan, grafan, wadan, dragan, sacan, \*wacan, slēan, ðwēan, standan, swergan, hebban, scieppan.*

##### REDUPLICATING VERBS.

###### CLASS A.

*dréðan, létan, slépan, hátan, fón, hón.*

###### CLASS B.

*feallan, weallan, healdan, wealdan, gangan, béatan, héatwan, wépan, blówan, flówan, cnáwan, sáwan.*

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#### A PASSAGE IN GONZALO DE BERCIO'S VIDA DE SAN MILLAN.

The first two lines of stanza 153 read as follows:

Desent la mançibiella alegre e pagada  
Despidiose del *monge* que la avie sanada....

K. Hofmann (*Roman. Forschungen*, II, 354-5) says: "Die Bezeichnung *monge* ist ganz unpassend, denn der h. Millan, der das lahme Mädchen durch seinen Stab (*blago* für *baglo*) und seine Fürbitte geheilt hatte, war nie ein *monge*, sondern ein Einsiedler und um die Zeit der Heilung ein *recluso*. .... Die Emendation ist selbstverständlich. Es muss *menge* (*medicus*) heissen, worauf schon der Vers selbst *que*